FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN OFFICERS REPORTEDLY HELD IN SALTA

PY040034 Buenos Airs DYN in Spanish 0015 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Salta, 4 Oct (DYN) -- Police sources have revealed that an intelligence captain of the Chilean Air Force and three crewmen of two helicopters that landed in Salta Province under confusing circumstances are being "held" at the headquarters of the Oran Squadron of the National Police while the possibility of espionage is being investigated. The landing occurred on 30 September but it was only revealed in the last few hours after confidential contacts between the Foreign Ministry and local officials.

Chilean Says Pilot Civilian

PY050235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0145 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Salta, 4 Oct (TELAM) -- Alex Enrique Casasenpere Coulon, a crewmember of one of the Chilean helicopter that on 30 September landed in Argentine territory denied today during a telephone conversation that pilot Rene Patricio Rojas Lamperein belongs to the Chilean Air Force intelligence service. He added that Rojas is a civilian pilot.

In a telephone conversation from the Alto Verde Hotel in San Ramon de la Nueva Oran where he is staying, Casasenpere explained that the problem resulted from an emergency when darkness overtook the helicopters, and crewmen lost their way and had to land in Dragones, Salta Province, 100 km northeast of Oran. Casaenpere said they are civilian pilots and the Andes Company, to which the helicopters belong, is owned by mostly Chilean businessmen, although 20 percent of it belongs to U.S. investors. He denied a press report that a son of President Augusto Pinochet owned the helicopters.

Tonight the helicopters are in Oran. Pilots Rojas Lamperein and Casaenpere Coulon, and crewmembers Luis Curillos Ibanez and Alberto de la Jara Silva are awaiting authorization from the National Police to take off. It has been reported that an expert of the Argentine Air Forces is coming tomorrow. The Hughes helicopters were reportedly thoroughly checked today and nothing abnormal was found.

Embassy Denies Espionage Charge

PY060153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Embassy denied here today that the crewmen of two helicopters that landed last week in a city in northeastern Argentina were engaging in espionage. The embassy made it clear that the helicopters are owned by a private company hired by a Paraguayan petroleum firm.

According to the Chilean Embassy, the pilots got lost and landed in Argentine territory by mistake. It added that the helicopters went from Santiago to Asuncion on 29 September and that they had the required authorization -- granted by the Argentine Aeronautical Directorate -- to cross the Argentine airspace. The embassy noted that the pilots got lost while performing prospecting activities and virtually had to make an emergency landing in Argentine territory.

In conclusion, the embassy said that it has contacted the crewmen through the Chilean Consulate in Salta, and that the pilots are staying at the Gran Hotel Internacional de Oran awaiting authorization to depart. The Chilean Embassy also said that the pilots are neither officers nor members of any Chilean Armed Forces, thus denying a report that Rene Rojas San Perez, one of the crewmen is an intelligence captain of the Chilean Air Force.

IRANIAN MINISTER ON IRAQ; TRADE BALANCE

PY040248 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0054 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- Iranian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Mohamed Besharati announced during a press conference that he will meet with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo tomorrow. Although he did not reveal the time or place of the meeting, Besharati said that he intends to request that Argentina reciprocate Iran's attitude of support for the Malvinas Islands, and condemn the Iraqi agressor.

Besharati, expressed his satisfaction with the meetings held today with Argentine authorities to try to adjust the trade balance between the two countries, because they greatly favor Argentina. He said that while Iran increasingly buys more from Argentina, Argentina buys practically nothing from Iran. We buy grains, and we could sell Argentina oil for 100 years and gas for 300 years, he said, as well as carpets, pistachios, and industrial products. That is why we proposed that Argentina send a trade mission to Tehran in order to make concrete purchases, and accept our initiative, the deputy foreign minister said.

In turn, Argentine and Iranian Government officials today reviewed several matters regarding bilateral trade. The members of the Iranian mission headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati met this afternoon with Argentine Trade Under Secretary Jorge Campbell and other foreign trade officials. Iran is a very important client for grain, since it purchases half a million tons of wheat per year. This shows trust in the exporting country, the Argentina officials said.

Before the end of the year, a mission of Iranian foreign trade experts will arrive in Argentina to hold meetings with their Argentine counterparts to try to find alternative solutions to reach a more equal bilateral trade balance.

JUDGE REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF URUGUAYAN OFFICERS

PY060120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2254 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- Federal Judge Nestor Blondi today requested the extradition of three Uruguayan Army officers, and a policeman charged with 23 counts of illegal arrest in Argentina.

A case folder has been presented to the Foreign Ministry to request, through diplomatic channels, the extradition of Army officers [no first name given] Gavazzo, Jorge Silveira, and Manuel Cordero, and of Police Inspector Hugo Campos Hermida. The judge has ordered the preventive arrest of the five defendants, who are charged with having violated human rights during the last Argentine de facto regime. The military officers and the police inspector were involved in the operation of an illegal detention center known as Automotores Orletti in Buenos Aires from 1976 to 1980. [passage omitted]

MINISTER ON USE OF U.S. AIRCRAFT IN DRUG WAR

PY032123 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. troops will leave the country within 45 days without fail. The president of the republic has instructed the Bolivian Armed Forces to take charge of the logistical support of the Umopar [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Regarding this issue, Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle today made the following comments at the Government Palace:

[Begin Valle recording] There are presidential instructions which have already been carried out by the Bolivian Armed Forces. A preliminary assessment of the U.S. equipment currently being used is under way.

A preliminary analysis conducted by the Bolivian Air Force [FAB] has revealed that the possiblity of using aircraft much better suited to the Bolivian terrain will have to be studied seriously.

We would be in a position to even consider helicopters that have a greater flight range and that are more easily refueled. There is also the possibility of not relying completely on the FAB's Arava airplane for logistical support. [end recording]

The defense minister confirmed to Radio Panamericana that Americans will bring six Bell helicopters in the next few weeks. This will be the first time that these particular helicopters have been used in the struggle against drug trafficking in Bolivia. The defense minister said that Bolivia has two Bell helicopters and that they do not perform well.

BRAZILIAN MILITARY PLANES SAID TO OVERFLY VILLAGE

PY041448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0541 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The civil authorities of Santa Cruz Department, located in the country's eastern region, today charged that two Brazilian F-86 military planes violated Bolivian sovereignty, when for 20 minutes they overflew the village of San Matias, located close to the Brazilian border.

According to the charge, the incident occurred at 1200 Bolivian time (1600 GMT) on 2 October, when planes bearing Brazilian insignia buzzed the San Marias plaza several times.

It has been reported that the civil authorities of Santa Cruz have asked the Foreign and Defense Ministries to make the appropriate diplomatic complaint.

Meanwhile, university officials have reported that the police have harshly repressed a demonstration carried out by the young people of Santa Cruz, repudiating the presence of the U.S. troops who arrived on 15 July to help in the fight against drug trafficking. The sources reported that three students were injured by tear-gas bombs that were launched by the police.

Almost simultaneously, Victor Paz Estenssoro's government has announced that those troops, 170 Rangers and DEA agents, will leave Bolivia before 15 November.

ADMIRAL MERINO ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

PY042356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Oct (AFP) -- It has been officially reported in Santiago that Chilean Navy Commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino today arrived in the United States. It was also reported that Merino, who is also a Government Junta member, left for Washington last night to conduct a routine inspection of the Chilean Embassy Naval Mission there.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEL VALLE ON U.S. VISIT

PY031536 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has made some requests to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle during their meeting in New York. Foreign Minister del Valle returned today from the United States after participating in the UN General Assembly.

Del Valle told reporters that although the United States cannot understand measures such as the state of siege, the Chilean Government must adopt them just the same. Del Valle said his speech to the UN General Assembly has some points in common with concepts that General Fernando Matthei expressed about the United Nations.

Following is a commentary by reporter Jose Francisco Contreras about this subject:

[Begin recording] [Contreras] Good evening. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle reported two things about Chilean relations with the United States during his press conference about his stay in New York for the UN general meeting.

First, he revealed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made some requests of him. However, this was reciprocal Del Valle said: Yes, he made some requests but I also had some requests for him. Del Valle did now specify what requests were made. He added that the interview, in which U.S. State Department officials Robert Gelbard and Elliot Abrahams also participated, was friendly, cordial, and respectful. He said that both sides listened to each other attentively.

Del Valle's second reference to the United States came as he answered a question on whether the U.S. Government understands Chilean Government measures such as the state of siege. Del Valle replied:

[Begin Del Valle recording] I hope they understand the measures, because we must adopt them anyway. These measures are adopted according to the needs of our country, and not according to the opinion of other countries. [end recording]

Afterwards, Minister del Valle said he observed a favorable atmosphere regarding credits for Chile becuase they are being considered from a technical point of view and not a political one. He sid, however, that a final decision about this matter still has to be made. [passage omitted] [end recording]

On Rapprochement With Bolivia

PY031413 Sanitago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Let us now listen to remarks Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle made when he returned to Santiago.

Del Valle stated that the points of agreement reached with his Bolivian counterpart, Guillermo Bedregal, in New York are related to the diplomatic rapprochement between the two governments. The foreign minister made these comments when he arrived in Chile from New York, where he participated in the UN General Assembly.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I believe that the points of agreement seek a rapprochement. They have no other purpose. In other words, this involves agreeing on these points of agreement for rapprochement between the two nations. We may agree, for example, on appropriate measures like academic exchanges of professors of universities in the two nations. Agreements could involve visits by groups of artists. They could involve efforts by the two nations to study the possibility of improving road networks. Thus, in principle we have agreed on what specific measures may be adopted, and now the commission will study how and when these measures can be implemented, how they will be financed, etc. [end recording]

The foreign minister was asked about the conditions for implementing realistic openings between the two nations.

[Begin Del Valle recording] This is something we will study later. We have not discussed this issue. Our only interest is that two brother countries which had broken diplomatic ties, approach each other. This is our only purpose. [end recording]

Del Valle said he held cordial talks with the Peruvian foreign minister and expressed satisfaction with the progress so far. Del Valle then stated that they would meet again in a few days in Lima at a Latin American Economic System [SELA] meeting. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said his trip was positive because he met with more than 25 foreign ministers from other nations.

[Begin Del Valle recording] It is difficult to say what event was the most positive because there were several meetings which I could describe as good. I believe the meeting with the Peruvian foreign minister was quite successful. I could say the same for the meetings with some European foreign ministers. However, all this must be assessed later because the talks are one thing and what happens afterward is quite another. Thus, the final assessment will have to be made calmly. Of course, I have to provide details of the talks to the president of the Republic before I provide them to the press, Del Valle said. [end recording]

The foreign minister emphasized the high degree of professionalism of the Foreign Ministry officials and their patriotic dedication to fulfilling their duties. In the next few hours, Foreign Minister Del Valle will meet with the president of the Republic to report on his activities at the UN General Assembly.

On Atmosphere at UN Assembly

PY040142 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Relay from the Chilean Foreign Ministry by reporter Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said he thought the United Nations would react more harshly regarding Chile than it did. He said that the interest with which the delegates listened to his speech showed a different attitude from that observed in former UN assemblies. Del Valle said that perhaps more countries finally understand the Chilean points of view. Regarding the OAS, the minister said, I do now know how it will react. The OAS assembly will take place in Guatemala by the end of next November. Chile will be there to defend itself, Del Valle said. We will maintain our points of view and see what happens, he said.

Del Valle stated that, in the past, the Chilean regime has been the victim of criticism because of a real argreement to attack us in some areas, like human rights, and we must fight to improve this. [sentence as heard] Minister del Valle made these statements after meeting with President Augusto Pinochet in La Moneda Palace to report on his activities at the United Nations in New York. He said he gave Pinochet the details of his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

On another subject, U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affairs in Chile George Jones spoke about the criteria the U.S. Government must adopt regarding international banks' credits for Chile. Minister del Valle yesterday said that a technical, rather than a political criteria should be adopted regarding credits. Jones said that according to U.S. legislation, the two aspects must always be considered. He said that the financial aspect is fundamental, but added that the political aspect must also be considered.

GEN STANGE ON STATE OF SIEGE, DIALOGUE

PY030329 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The state of siege will become more flexible, as in the 11th Region where it is no longer in force, it just depends on how things go. The more tranquillity we have, the faster we will return to normalcy. These statements were made by member Rudolfo Stange during the celebrations of the 8th anniversary of the Diego Portales Polio Clinic founded by (Cordan).

When asked about the declarations made by some political sectors that have recently expressed their intention to distance themselves from violent sectors, Gen Stange said that we must also look at what is happening in the rest of the world, since more traditional and developed countries are restless about the current wave of terrorism. Therefore, he added, it is logical that we in Chile wake up and see that those who wish to make a name for themselves are not accepted by our society which is calm and wishes to work. [passage omitted]

Changing the subject, and regarding the talks with the political sectors, Stange said that he always receives people who wish to talk to him about logical ideas and proposals. I do not make any distinctions among people, he said. Whoever has a problem or doubt may certainly be received in my office, because that is my duty as a Carabineros officer and as a Government Junta member, he said.

NATIONAL PARTY HOPEFUL ABOUT POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY041422 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Leaders of the National Accord [NA] have described Admiral Merino's and General Stange's comments as very important. The two Government Junta members have expressed their support for the holding of a dialogue with democratic opposition sectors.

National Party Secretary General Pedro Correa has stated that these comments mean that there is hope that the Armed Forces and the democratic opposition sectors will hold a dialogue. Correa made this statement following a meeting of the National Accord. Correa added that the National Party has held several meetings with the Armed Forces commanders to express the party's position and to explain to them those postulates upheld by [words indistinct] to achieve democracy and a peaceful democratic transition.

MINISTER SETS PREREQUISITES FOR DIALOGUE

PY040324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia today mentioned some prerequisites for a dialogue between the government and the democratic opposition. The possibility of a dialogue was hinted at last week.

According to government sources, Garcia said that "the government is willing to receive the citizen's cooperation as long as three fundamental aspects are respected: Respect and consideration for the present legal order, categorical rejection of violence, and those who promote it, and a clear definition regarding Marxism, which jeopardized the future of any sort of democratic life, order, and peace in the country."

When asked during a press conference if the government would take the initiative regarding the dialogue once the prerequisites are met, Garcia said: "The talks held with different sectors that have clearly defined their position regarding these aspects constitute a precise reply."

The possibility of establishing a dialogue between the government and the democratic opposition was proposed a week ago by Christian Democrat president Gabriel Valdez, and since then favorable opinions have been expressed by three commanders of the Armed Forces.

Regarding possible changes in the state of siege imposed in the country since 8 September, after a failed attack against President Pinochet, Garcia said that the situation in some regions is still under evaluation, and that "there is nothing new reagarding the subject."

NATIONAL UNITY REJECTS NEW OPPOSITION DOCUMENT

PY041434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The so-called "Basic Principles of a Democratic Government" are a serious distortion of the self-styled National Accord signed only by the political leaderships.

The National Unity Party, headed by Andres Allamand, has decided not to sign the political document drafted by the National Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the different branches of the Socialist Party, and 13 other small political groups.

The National Unity states that this document must not be included within the framework of the National Accord. It adds that although no one understands its meaning, this document cannot be interpreted as an expansion of the National Accord. The National Unity also states that this document establishes a formula that seriously distorts the [word indistinct] objectives of the National Accord, because it rejects the government as a valid interlocutor and intends to achieve an agreement without it through a direct understanding with the Armed Forces. It adds that in so doing, this group is acting in keeping with the well-known proposal upheld by the self-styled Democratic Alliance which, it must be noted, is responsible for organizing and promoting the so-called peaceful protests, which only resulted in destruction and the death of innocent victims who were not involved with the political leaderships.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS REACT TO COMMUNIST CHARGES

PY032355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today released an open letter which states that the strategy of popular rebellion against the Chilean Military Regime advocated by the Communist Party [PC] has led to terrorism which divides the opposition, destroys the elbowroom that has been gained, and helps to maintain President Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship in power. The open letter, which is an answer to a communique issued by the PC leadership in which it criticizes the PDC, is signed by PDC President Gabriel Valdes.

The PC claims that the Christian Democrats use the arguments of the government in order to distort and misrepresent the thoughts of the Marxist organization. The 7-page open letter of the PDC states that this charge is unacceptable and adds that its criticisms of the PC's line of action are based on PC Central Committee documents. According to one of these documents the PC states that it has earnestly taken up military and paramilitary actions and that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] has the party's support and affection. The FPMR advocates armed struggle against the government and has claimed credit for almost all of the numerous attacks, sabotages and propaganda actions conducted over the recent years, including the attempt on Pinochet's life on 7 September.

The Christian Democrats' open letter recalls that the Communist leader Luis Guastavino has confirmed that there are PC comrades in the FPMR. The open letter also quotes from a report to the PC Central Committee stating the need to promote the growth and strengthening of the FPMR militias and take a hand in their training, equipping, and guidance.

According to the PDC, the PC is trying to justify violence as a legitimate instrument of the opposition because the dictatorship resorts to violence (...) This is a false argument (...) that has no political or moral basis whatsoever. The PDC asks in its letter whether this argument means that since the government kidnaps, murders, tortures and lies, the opposition can use the same tactics.

The open letter states: We believe that the PC strategy is not only harmful to the interests of the Chilean people, but also constitutes outright playing into the hands of the dictatorship just the way the general (Pinochet) needs: A sustained and growing armed confrontation which will end in general conflict in which the professionals of modern warfare will direct the actions of both sides.

The PDC open letter points out that the discovery of guerrilla arsenals and the attack on the president should teach everyone a lesson because both events worsened the militarization of the Chilean political scene.

After the attack on Pinochet in which five bodyguards died the government levied the state of siege, conducted vast raids and mass arrests of disidents. [word indistinct] and categorically reject terrorism and military involvement in politics. The letter concludes by saying: You (the PC) that have historically represented a segment of the people should be aware of this.

11 FPMR TERRORISTS ARRESTED; HALES INDICTED

PY041805 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0337 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean Government sources today announced the arrest of 10 men and 1 woman, members of the illegal Communist Party and of its armed branch, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

According to an official communique issued by the Government Social Communications Directorate (Dinacos), the arrested individuals have been placed at the disposal of the Santiago military court.

The communique states that the alleged subversives and members of the Communist Party have been identified as Pedro Lobos Parra, Ricardo Bernabe Candia, and Jose Aldo Diaz. It adds that Mario Gustavo Arancibia, Ramon Gabriel Ramirez, Marco Antonio Salas, Francisco Patricio Jorquera, Juan Luis Jorquera, Armando Antonio Irrazabal, Mario Enrique Santibanez, and Yola del Carmen Narvaez are members of the FPMR and that they are charged with having participated in several terrorist actions.

Moreover, according to military court sources who were quoted by the official government news agency ORBE, Patricio Hales, son of former Christian Democratic Party Minister Alejandro Hales, has been indicted on charges of violating the gun control law. Communist Party leader Patricio Hales was arrested on 8 September when the state of siege was implemented by the Chilean Government in view of the frustrated attack perpetrated on the evening of 7 September against General Pinochet.

CORRECTION TO SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

For a correction to the item headlined "Del Canto Reads Chilean Socialist Party Statement," published in the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 1, see the 6 October issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 4.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY DYNAMITE OIL PIPELINE

PA042156 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2031 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 4 Oct (DPA) -- The state-owned Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (Ecopetrol) reported today that yesterday's attack against the Cano-Limon-Covenas pipeline, the country's most important, "has inflicted losses worth millions to the state." A subversive group, presumably the Army of National Liberation, (ELN), dynamited the section of the pipeline that carries crude oil from Cravo Norte to the port of Covenas on the Caribbean.

This action against the pipeline was more violent than previous attacks, according to Ecopetrol. Two helicopters sent to assess the damage and proceed with repairs were repelled with gunfire. According to Ecopetrol, one of the aircraft was severely damaged. Other reports that the two helicopters had been set on fire, but the Civil Aeronautics Department said it had no reports on the damage sustained by the two helicopters.

In view of the situation, enterprises associated with Ecopetrol have dispatched work crews by land. It has been estimated that it will take the crews about 70 hours to reach the site of the damage. In addition, the Colombian Air Force, the 5th and 7th Military Brigades, have dispatched men to counter the guerrillas' activities.

The Cano-Limon-Covenas pipeline has been attacked several times this year and severe damage has been inflicted. After yesterday's attack, oil pumping was immediately suspended. An Ecopetrol source reported that the export of crude oil has also been suspended. The state enterprise pointed out that the attack was carried out with dynamite at km 421 [not further identified] near Bellavista, in the Zulia River region, very close to the Colombian-Venezuelan border, in Santander Department, in the country's northeast.

ELN REPORTEDLY SUFFERS 'AT LEAST' 10 CASUALTIES

PA030430 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1a, 2a

[Text] Cali -- Reliable sources have reported that a National Liberation Army, ELN, guerrilla column has suffered at least 10 casualties while being chased by Vencedores Battalion troops in the zone known as Canon de Garrapatas, on the Valle-Choco border, in the western mountain range.

The sources have reported that Army members stormed a subversives' meeting at El Catre Corregimiento, Bolivar Municipality, last week. Apparently, some top ELN leaders and several local peasants were at this meeting. A heavy clash ensued and an unspecified number of rebels were killed.

The main body of the rebel column, formed by about 40 men, managed to escape toward a ravine at Canon de Garrapatas in the direction of Choco Department, where the Army has tried to encircle the rebels.

It has been reported that the Army succeeded in learning the name of the site of the ELN's meeting thanks to the Army's military intelligence service. The sources said that the ELN has been extorting peasants, cattlemen, and farmers in the region for a long time and threatening them with death if they do not leave this area.

Because of the secretiveness of the 3d and 8th Brigades, stationed in Cali and Armenia, specific results of the military operation have not been released. It has been reported that radio communication with the zone is difficult.

AUTHORITIES ARREST ECUADORAN REBEL LEADERS

PA030429 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 11-B

[Article by Edison Parra Garzon]

[Text] Pasto, 30 Sep -- Two members of the leadership of Ecuador's guerrilla movement "Alfaro Lives, Dammit" were arrested by Colombian military authorities in Ipiales, the border port.

The arrests were made at a downtown Ipiales hotel on Sunday. The two guerrillas were taken to the Mechanized Cabal Group installations.

One of those arrested is Alberto Torres, the second man in command in the leadership of the "Alfaro Lives, Dammit" group. He entered the country with a false passport.

Leonardo Vincente Vera was the other man who was arrested. He also carried a false passport.

Torres is the same rebel who was rescued by a guerrilla group from a Quito hospital 2 months ago. The group attacked the hospital by surprise and killed three policemen.

The authorities disclosed that the arrest of the two subversives is the harshest blow dealt to the Ecuadoran guerrillas in the past few months.

ANTIOQUIA COUNCIL MEMBER SHOT TO DEATH

PA031929 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Two violent actions took place in recent hours in Colombia. Alfonso Rico, a Conservative council member from Salgar muncipality in Antioquia, was shot to death inside a bus by an unidentified individual. The assassin fled on a motorcycle with a waiting accomplice. This brings to four the number of council members murdered in Antioquia Department in the last 15 days.

In Cali, Maria de Rodriquez, a 34-year old architect, was killed in her own vehicle when two unidentified individuals fired three shots at her. The attackers also fled on a motorcycle.

TROOPS, SHINING PATH IN AYACUCHO, HUANCAVELICA

PY041711 Paris AFP in Spanish 0537 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Joint Command today issued a communique in which it reports that nine Shining Path members were killed in different clashes between Army patrols and guerrilla columns in the Peruvian Departments of Ayacucho and Huancavelica.

The clashes occurred in the towns of Ranzuilca and Panacuy in Ayacucho, located 550 km southeast of Lima, and in Huaro-Lucrachuco, a town located 650 km southeast of Lima.

The communique notes that after the clashes with the subversive columns, the Armed Forces patrols proceeded to destroy three caves that the guerrrillas had used as hideouts and that were located in the High Andes area.

Inside these caves, the military troops found blueprints and plans to attack different countersubversive bases located in the area, homemade hand grenades, arms, and propaganda calling on peasant communities to join the armed struggle.

TEHRAN'S IRNA REPORTS BESHARATI VISIT TO PERU

LD041436 Tehran IRNA in English 1546 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 3, IRNA -- Iran's Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali-Mohammad Besharati met and conferred with his Peruvian counterpart on important international issues including the Iraq-imposed war, Nonaligned Movement (NAM) as well as mutual relations between Iran and Peru, in Lima, Friday.

At the meeting, Besharati briefed the Peruvian official on U.S. imperialism's crimes against the Muslim nation of Iran. He said the imposed war was one such U.S. plot against the Islamic Revolution. Iraq's continuous violation of international conventions in its imposed war was also made known to the Peruvian official.

Mutual political and economic cooperation between the two countries as well collaboration in NAM were also put forth by Besharati in the meeting. He also invited the Peruvian official to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In response, the Peruvian official criticized Washington's policy of interference around the world. On the issue of the Iraqi-imposed war, the Peruvian official said that his country was well aware that it was the Iraqi regime who initiated it. He also announced his country's desire to expand relations with Iran.

Peru's ambassador in India was appointed that country's accredited ambassador to the Islamic Republic.

The formation of a joint economic commission was also called for by Besharati's Peruvian counterpart.

Besharati left here for official visits to several Latin American countries Friday.

AIR FORCE TO BUY TRAINING PLANES FROM BRAZIL

PY031337 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0020 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Brazilian Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise] Company has confirmed that it will provide 20 Tucano training planes to the Peruvian Air Force. This will be the first time for Peru to acquire aircraft from a Latin American country. It has always procured equipment from the Soviet Union and Europe.

Embraer officials have said that the only pending requirements to close the deal is for the Peruvian Government to disburse the credit and to establish a delivery schedule.

ACCORD SET WITH BRAZIL IN FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

PY041828 Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The Brazilian and Peruvian Governments agreed here today that they will begin close cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking, to include police actions along their joint border.

This decision was adopted at the end of a 2-day meeting held by Peruvian and Brazilian delegations headed by Tecio Lins Silva from the Brazilian Federal Narcotics Council [Consejo Federal de Estupefacientes de Brasil] and Rene Flores, director general of the Peruvian Interior Ministry Drug Control Department.

Peruvian Foreign Ministry sources have said that this was the first meeting held within the framework of the Peruvian-Brazilian joint commission, established through an agreement signed in 1976 to struggle against drug trafficking.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that at the end of the meeting, which started yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, agreements were achieved for the exchange of information, the enforcement of similar legislation, and the undertaking of joint police actions along the common border.

The Peruvian police are interested in receiving the cooperation of their Brazilian colleagues in the fight against the drug traffickers in the Amazon Jungle, particularly in the border areas between Brazil, Peru, and Colombia, where bandits take advantage of the situation and seek refuge in either of the three countries when they are sought by the police.

Moreover, the Peruvians want Brazil's cooperation in the control of the trade in chemical products used in the cocaine refinement process, which is done in clandestine laboratories.

MILITARY SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS VIEW AMNESTY

PY032127 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In an official communique, six Armed Forces social institutions have stated that peace in the country can only be achieved through legislation that is compatible with the Executive Branch, and expressed their hope that necessary democratic trends may be reached through the agreements, thus enabling the country to look forward.

Following is a text of the communique.

In view of the rejection of the amnesty bill sponsored by the Executive Branch, the escalation of slander techniques, calls to violence, social agitation, and attacks on the Armed Forces and their basic values -- which in the past were the prelude to subversive actions -- and taking into account that article 8 of the National Constitution states that all people are equal before the law and acknowledges no other distinction between them but their talents or traits, the following social institutions -- the Military Center, the Naval Club. the Air Force Club, the General Artigas Military Circle, the Armed Forces Retirees Center, and the Armed Forces Retired Officers Center -- state:

1) We especially reject the attacks on our institutions, which have recently commenced in the country.

2) It is necessary to confront with spiritual strength -- the cornerstone of military training -- those actions, and to reassert our position of complete solidarity with our comrades-in-arms who are the target of unjust attacks.

3) We acknowledge the efforts made by the Executive Branch and the military leadership to overcome with a magnanimous spirit the conflicts of the past, seeking to avoid political attacks against forces which must be beyond question, owing to the nature of their task.

4) In view of the nonapproval of the above-mentioned bill, only by approving a bill with identical objectives will we be able to achieve the peace needed to achieve and consolidate social progress.

5) We express our hope that these democratic trends will achieve the necessary agreement so that the country can move forward and the Armed Forces can concentrate on their professional training within an atmosphere of peace, which is indispensable for national greatness.

We have just read a communique issued by the Military Center, the Naval Club, the Air Force Club, the General Artigas Military Circle, the Armed Forces Retirees Center, and the Armed Forces Retired Officers Center.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES U.S. TAX ON IMPORTED OIL

PA060051 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Caracas, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Consalvi reported that today Venezuela asked the Governments of Canada, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mexico to engage in a joint action aimed at the U.S. Congress and Executive Branch to prevent the approval of a tax on imported oil.

The diplomatic representatives of Canada, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mexico met this afternoon with President Jaime Lusinchi before he began a 7-day tour of the Iberian Penensula.

Venezuela earmarks over 60 percent of its oil for the United States. For that reason, a congressional decision would have a considerable impact.

Consalvi felt that the agreement between a committee of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, "is a bad sign and is very surprising." It also indicates that the chances of approving the tax are real. This would affect even further the Venezuelan economy and the economies of countries that supply crude oil to the United States. If approved, the tax would be implemented 1 January.

LUSINCHI TO VISIT SPAIN, PORTUGAL, CANARIES

PA041959 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Spain, Portugal, and the Canary Islands are ready to receive President Lusinchi, who will arrive in Europe on Monday. The main objective of the presidential trip is to solidify and renew existing agreements with Spain and Portugal, so that they may become a reality rather than just simple documents. The tour agenda is quite demanding, according to Carmelo Lauria Lesseur, minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency:

[Begin Lauria recording] It is mainly because we are on the eve of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, and also because Spain and Portugal have joined the EEC.

Today more than ever we have to encourage the ties that exist between our countries, in common bonds and economic relations, in order to increase trade between our countries. [end recording]

There is considerable interest in President Lusinchi's trip to Europe. Spanish and Portuguese settlements grow more numerous every day in our country. [passage omitted]

The president's stay in Europe will last approximately 2 weeks. On Sunday, he will swear in Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto as acting president.

REPORTAGE ON USSR MINISTER SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT

Shevardnadze Arrives

PA031636 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report by Francisco Fortuno]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived at the presidential hangar in Mexico City last night at 2235. Foreign Minister Shevardnadze flew into Mexico City on an Aeroflot plane and is accompanied by his wife and a delegation of approximately 10 people. He was met by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Also present at the presidential hangar was Rostislav Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico.

The USSR foreign minister said that a nuclear war is inadmissible because it would represent the end of everything, the end of the world as we know it. He also spoke of the upcoming summit between USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, what is the importance of, and what specific results are expected from the upcoming meeting between the USSR leader and the U.S. President? Also, what role did the Daniloff play in this meeting?

[Shevardnadze, in Russian, fading into Spanish translation] We will not speak of Daniloff -- not only Daniloff, but also Zakharov. That is all in the past. We are now preparing for the summit in Reykjavik. I wish to say this will be an extremely important meeting. We are hoping for the best, even though there are some complicated problems. As you know, this meeting will be held at the suggestion of comrade Gorbachev. We feel the problems have piled up and we cannot wait any longer to resolve them. Some action must be taken to resolve the problems; we must maintain the dialogue. Big political boosts are necessary. This is what we are expecting. [end recording]

The USSR Foreign Minister said that his country supports the work being done by the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member and which aims to rend the arms race and nuclear testing. Shevardnadze added that USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev is planning on visiting Mexico; however, no date for the visit has been established.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will remain in Mexico City until 5 October. Today, he will be received by President Miguel De la Madrid at Los Pinos official residence. Later, he will meet separately with the secretaries of commerce and industrial development and energy, mines, and parastate industry. Tonight, he will attend a dinner hosted in his honor by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Discussion With De la Madrid

PA040445 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] President Miguel De la Madrid and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today agreed that disarmament is fundamental to prevent a world confrontation.

During his first day in Mexico, Shevardnadze was received by De la Madrid at the official Los Pinos residence. During the meeting, the two examined in-depth the most pressing problems affecting international peace and security. Special attention was given to the status of the efforts aimed at reaching specific accords regarding disarmament. It was said that disarmament is of concern to all mankind because it is indispensable to prevent a nuclear confrontation and because future achievements will make it possible for mankind to invest more in development. Upon delivering to President De la Madrid a letter from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Shevardnadze reiterated the Soviet Union's adhesion to the principles governing the initiative of the Group of Six and Mexico's statement regarding nuclear disarmament.

Some regional conflicts affecting peace and tranquillity in various areas of the world were also touched upon during the meeting. Regarding their bilateral relations, De la Madrid and Shevardnadze agreed these relations occur in a context of cordial friendship and mutual respect.

This afternoon, Shevardnadze met with Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development. The Mexican official reported that, under the current situation of international crisis, international trade should be handled with imagination and balance. Hernandez Cervantes reported that some imagination and balance. Hernandez Cervantes reported that some agreements to increase the exchange of metals and raw materials between the two countries were signed. Later, the Soviet official held a working meeting with Alfredo Del Mazo, secretary for energy, mines, and parastatal industry.

The dinner that Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda offers to Shevardnadze is in progreess at this moment. During this dinner, Sepulveda spoke about the greatest tasks of the world's political leaders. He said the world countries are curently experiencing a historical opportunity for renovation and are witness to the emergence of a true political culture. The greatest task now is to turn this culture into the basis for a sound political understanding for free agreement on interest rates obeying laws in general, and stimulating cooperation between the states. Sepulveda said the crisis some international organizations are experiencing is partially artificial and corresponds to an increase in unilateralism which turns a deaf ear to the genuine interests of a harmoniously organized international society.

Shevardnadze, in turn, said that Mexico's stand is a principle done regarding the strict fulfillment of international law as related to the principles of the United Nations Charter. He also referred to the upcoming meeting between the Soviet and U.S. presidents. He said this event will be the most important of the international arena no matter how hard the enemies of detente try to divert attention from it. The main topic of the agenda continues to be achievement of practical results in the nuclear and spare arms sphere. He said that all states are interested in the specific results of this meeting.

Shevardnadze also said that three Soviet athletes will participate in the Winter Olympic Games to be held in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, in 1988. He said further that he is still considering personally attending the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988 also.

Talks With Sepulveda

FL031810 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1752 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Soviet Foreign Ministers Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Eduard Shevardnadze, respectively, met this morning for 2 hours at the Mexican Foreign Secretariat.

The foreign secretariat said the meeting between the two ministers was of a private nature and is part of the official visit Shevardnadze is making to Mexico.

Even though the content of the conversations between the two foreign ministers was not revealed, it was reported they discussed topics of bilateral and multilateral interest, especially in reference to the peace and disarmament efforts of the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member.

They discussed the Central American situation and the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace in the area.

Sepulveda will host a private reception tonight for his Soviet counterpart and his wife Nanuli at the reception hall of the foreign secretariat.

Shevardnadze arrived in Mexico City last night for an official 3-day visit.

Addresses Dinner Guests

PA041553 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Report by Hector Jaime Mendoza]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said last night that the only real path to ending poverty in many countries is the reduction of the arms race. He said the resources now used for arms buildup could be transferred to the most impoverished nations.

The Soviet foreign minister and his wife attended a dinner in their honor at the Mexican Foreign secretariat. Mr Shevardnadze said that Mexico and the USSR agree and share concern about true nuclear disarmament. He indicated the two states could act in common agreement to create an all-encompassing [omnivalente] security system. He said this proposal has been presented to the United Nations and that it is already being debated.

The Soviet foreign minister said it is necessary for nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction to be totally eliminated. He said that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, has expressed basic concepts about the paths to strengthen security in the Pacific basin [cuenca del Pacifico]. He said that on this matter, the Soviet Union could be helpful to Mexico, responding to the interest in strengthening international stability.

Pointing out that this will not be his last visit to Mexico, Mr Shevardnadze said Mexico has been an active participant in the Group of 7 [as heard] and in the Contadora Group, which has permitted turning a large region of the world into a denuclearized zone.

He also said that Contadora should not be discouraged by its lack of practical results so far because no one knows how things would be developing in Central America if there were no Contadora Group. He stressed that these are difficult moments in which we must unite and act.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda also spoke at the dinner. He said the powerful countries must overcome their political and moral disagreements. He added that no sensible person wants to bet his future on the strategic visions of a sterile rivalry in which distrust, isolation, and intolerance join together. Regarding the next summit of the Soviet and U.S. leaders, he said the two leaders should listen to the fundamental demands of the developing countries, achieve a process of detente that will lead to a constructive peace, put an end to the arms race, achieve a treaty that will prohibit all nuclear tests, and consistently respect all peoples' right to the peaceful and negotiated solution of their disagreements through the exercise of their sovereignty and without foreign intervention.

The dinner was also attended by the delegations of the two foreign ministers, Mexican Government officials, and PRI leaders.

Confers With Diplomats, PRI

PA051851 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Report by Judith Alamo]

[Text] The Mexican Senate acknowledged the efforts made by the Soviet Government headed by Mikhail Gorbachev toward world peace and disarmament. Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacios said this to USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Both headed a meeting where visiting diplomats achnowledged the work of the PRI's Foreign Affairs Commission.

The meeting, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, ended with Senator Riva Palacios saying that this friendly and unrestricted meeting would be of great value for carrying out senatorial tasks and expediting foreign policy. After the meeting the senator said:

[Begin Riva Palacios recording] We hope we shall reach firm agreements allowing the moratorium that the USSR has unilaterally decreed to be truly prolonged, and also to halt the perfecting of nuclear arms. Shevardnadze said that he looked favorably at Mexico's position that these talks should not only be of a bilateral nature, but international in scope. Shevardnadze had great praise for President de la Madrid's participation in the group of the five continents, or Group of Six, whatever you want to call it. He also mentioned that he and his government looked favorably at the actions requested by the group and want that action increased, so that it could have a greater influence in the development of tasks that the Group of Six had recommended. [end recording]

Riva Palacios said Mexico believes in the Soviet policy of seeking peace. He also said the Soviet minister and his retinue showed their broad support for the Contadora Group, specifically Mexico's position in the region.

The Soviet foreign minister referred today to the need for political parties to cooperate in the establishment of an international security system that favors disarmament and promotes development.

Shevardnadze, in his role as a member of the USSR Communist Party Central Committee, made a courtesy visit to the PRI. PRI's Secretary General Irma Cue and the party's secretary for international affairs were present. Shevardnadze talked about the international security system that his country proposes and said this system should subordinate military matters to economic needs in order to strengthen world peace.

Afterwards Shevardnadze and the Soviet delegation deposited a wreath at the alter of the homeland.

Signs Cooperation Agreements

PA041637 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Report by Raul Rene Trujillo]

[Text] Mexico and the Soviet Union have agreed to increase considerably their trade and work in a coordinated manner in the field of fuels. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze held private meetings with Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes and Alfredo Del Masso, energy, mines, and parastatal industry secretary.

Hernandez Cervantes said surpluses of some raw materials might be placed on the Soviet market. The cooperation agreements signed by Mexico and Moscow included metallurgy, electrical and nuclear energy, and commerce.

Del Mazzo agreed to establish with the Soviet Union consultations on petroleum matters in order to balance the international hydrocarbons market. The two nations agreed on the need to exchange technology concerning fuels and petrochemicals.

The meetings were also attended by Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev and members of the Soviet delegation accompanying Shevardnadze.

Departs for Cuba

PA051703 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze ended his official visit in Mexico City. Before continuing his tour of Latin America, he offered a news conference.

Shevardnadze said the international community cannot allow a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. He pointed out that the USSR must be prepared for the worst. The Soviet foreign minister also commented on the Central American conflict.

He said that he can very responsibly assure that there has not been a Soviet military presence in Nicaragua. Shevardnadze also pointed out that his country has no intention of sending military troops to any region in Latin America.

Shevardnadze added that the USSR could be forced to create a weapon to safeguard its security in case any superpower should threaten humanity's fate. He warned that should no agreement to limit nuclear and strategic arms be reached, Moscow will prepare itself to create a weapon similar to that being created by the United States, that is the so-called "star wars."

Commenting on his visit to Mexico, Shevardnadze said he believes the visit was beneficial for the two countries. Finally, he demanded a fairer price for raw materials traded by Latin American countries.

The Soviet foreign minister will travel today to Cuba, the next leg of his Latin American trip.

GROUP OF SIX CALLS FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

FL031531 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0314 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has reported that the Group of Six (Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania) is very pleased with the announcement made on the upcoming meeting between President Ronald Reagan and USSR Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland.

The peace initiative and disarmament group members reaffirmed the contents of the Mexican declaration signed in Ixtapa last 7 August and made a new call to the leaders of the two nuclear superpowers to take significant steps aimed at reaching an agreement on the total ban of nuclear tests during their next meeting.

They also noted that a nuclear test moratorium, such as the one declared by the USSR, is a first essential step in halting the nuclear arms race and establishing a climate of trust.

The group members said: We hope the day is near when the main nuclear power countries reach an agreement and mutually ban tests. The next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is an excellent opportunity to reach such agreement.

PETRICIOLI ON USES FOR $6 BILLION CREDIT

PA051429 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Report by Jorge Tenorio Jimeniz]

[Text] Upon his return from Washington, Gustavo Petricioli, secretary of finance and public credit, said the $6 billion credit international banks have granted Mexico will be used to modernize industrial plants, develop exports, and support municipal and state projects. Petricioli said an agreement was reached in order to restructure the foreign debt and obtain the $6 billion as support, and includes possible access to another $2 billion in case the country's economy does not develop.

Petricioli said only $3.5 billion will be received this year so as not to surpass the $4 billion limit authorized by Congress. He said he will report next week to President Miguel de la Madrid on his work in Washington.

MINISTER ABADIA SPEAKS ON TREATY VIOLATIONS

PA032202 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 47

[Report by Luis Carlos Perez]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias has said at the Legislative Assembly plenum that by wanting to repeal U.S. Law No 96-70, or a substantial amendment of that law to maintain what was agreed by our country and the United States, "we faced very complex difficulties, and the need to get costly work done and efforts made."

The Panamanian foreign minister has been talking about the Torrijos-Carter treaties' clauses, which have been violated by the United States, during two consecutive sessions at the Legislative Assembly. Abadia Arias talked about the origin, consequences, and violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties contained in U.S. Law No 96-70, which was issued by the U.S. Congress. Abadia also talked about the measures the Panamanian Foreign Ministry took and will take to make the United States fully abide by the Panama Canal Treaties.

Foreign Minister Abadia said the efforts made by the Panamanian president, Foreign Ministry, and the directors of the Panama Canal Commission to make others fully recognize Panama's sovereignty over all its territory, as well as the correct fulfillment of the 1977 canal treaties, go back to the days before that treaty was put into effect.

Likewise, Abadia said at the 41st UN General Assembly President Eric Arturo Delvalle "faced us with the plain truth of the present time in words that soberly and painfully summarized the efforts made by the Presidency and the Foreign Ministry during these 7 years, by saying that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry and the Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Commission have repeatedly reported all the violations of the treaties."

Abadia Arias admitted that the treaties, which should have been the end of the great national struggle, "have imposed a new struggle on us" by virtue of U.S. Law No 96-70.

Abadia said the new struggle ahead of us "and in which we have put all our determination involves as many difficulties as the one that preceded the Torrijos-Carter treaties, or perhaps more because of the added pressing difficulty of not only having to make the United States abide by the treaties but also making sure they fulfill their most important and vital duty: to turn over the canal to us 'in working conditions and free from debts and unpaid taxes.'"

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry also reported that by orders of President Delvalle, the Foreign Ministry, along with the Finance and Treasury minister, has been working on a study about the economic losses caused by treaty violations "and distinguished members of the private sector have been giving their valuable cooperation in this study without receiving any remuneration for their work."

Meanwhile, through communiques and resolutions, several organizations and labor groups continue expressing their vigorous condemnation of the U.S. Senate's intentions of meddling in our internal affairs through which they hurt our dignity and damage Panamanian sovereignty.

Among those organizations we can mention: the Lawyer's Democratic Council, the municipality of Panama, the Permanent Council of the Corregimiento Representatives Assembly, and the National Federation of Taxi Drivers.

In view of the confirmed report saying that two U.S. Government organizations -- the Congress and the House of Representatives -- requested the necessary facilities so that the CIA could investigate our country, the Corregimiento Representatives Assembly organized a protest march that began at 0600 on 1 October and had the participation of many representatives. The nationalistic march is expected to enter Panama City on 11 October, where it will be received by the Panamanian people.

REACTION TO U.S. INVESTIGATION OF NORIEGA

Newspaper Lauds Noriega Views

PA031512 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Wise Remarks"]

[Text] The defense forces commander in chief's remarks that the relations between Panama and the United States must be maintained because we are partners in a historic mission of transferring all the land and operations systems of the canal are filled with wisdom. Therefore, we have to be very professional and not be demagogues or chauvinists.

This is so because the fact that a Senate majority approved a recommendation to the CIA does not mean the U.S. Government agrees with that position. Nevertheless, it is clear we must be watchful because there are U.S. elements plotting with those who want to sell out the fatherland and who will always find buyers. We must point out these turncoats and locate them wherever they may be, so as to punish them with the shameful stigma of their treason.

Our position has to be in defense of the cause for which General Torrijos struggled so hard to achieve the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We must take a stand and argue calmly and forcefully each time there is an attempt to violate the treaties. We must condemn the tricks of the subordinate officials who want to violate our rights, as President Delvalle charged at the United Nations.

We have to realize and understand, as General Noriega said, that Helms is a madman who is causing problems for President Reagan's government. We agree with the distinguished military officer about the fact that Helms' absurd statements have had a positive result here because they have united the Panamanian people. They have shown we are not going to permit one iota of change in the terms of the treaties. In view of this position, the people will be united so that, in the year 2000, the last colonialist stake will be pulled out of our country, as Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera said on one historical occasion.

The enemies of this government have two goals. On the one hand, they spend huge sums of money to discredit our country in the United States. Inside the country, they stir up some groups against the United States to strengthen the enemies of Panama, and vainly try to achieve their objective so that the time will come when the North Americans will refuse to turn over the canal.

Nevertheless, we will act as the general has stated.

Council Rejects Actions

PA0931906 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Oct 86 pp 10-B, 8-A

[Resolution issued by the Panama City Municipal Council on 1 October -- words within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The Panama Municipal Council/

/Considering:/

That a faction of the U.S. Senate, following the pattern of their current administration, has issued instructions for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to be given the necessary funds to intervene in our country's domestic affairs;

That this senatorial attitude clearly reflects the lack of respect the U.S. Government has for legally constituted governments and institutions, not only in our America but in every latitude;

That those arrogant men, who provide funds for the military and security organizations to sow chaos, destruction, and death, will not be the ones who will intimidate our people;

That their dirty game, prepared to prevent our people from seeing their wishes come true at noon on 31 December 1999, has once again become evident;

That the campaign, orchestrated and directed against our country and is most important officials, is only supported by those who have placed their personal interests before those of the homeland;

That they will find us on guard and ready to defend the sovereignty, integrity, and national unity as we have always done, despite the sacrifices we may have to make;

/Resolves:/

/To Express/ our strongest protest and rejection of the U.S. Senate's interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

/To urge/ the government, the provincial and municipal councils, the labor, peasant, student, professional, commercial, industrial, agricultural organizations, and all our people, to express their firm and patriotic repudiation of this new act of aggression against our homeland.

Issued in Panama City on the first day of the month of October, 1986.

/Honorable Councilman Ignacio Hernandez, acting president/

/Edilberto Ilgan Lay Murillo, deputy secretary general/

Paper Cites Misinformation

PA031829 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Judgment and Maturity"]

[Text] "We are in a period that requires maturity. We must be prudent and not demagogic in our relations with the United States." These words of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of the Panamanian Armed Forces, contain a great truth. The journalistic and misinformation war launched against Panamanians is not the best road toward strengthening the very good relations that should exist between the United States and Panama.

We also agree with Gen Noriega when he said, "we must congratulate Helms, as he has brought Panama together." This is also a great truth, as any crusade against the Panamanian people, particularly one involving such a sacred thing as nationalistic sentiment, will unite us further. Humiliation is one thing we do not allow here, being abused and treated as if we were a colony, which all Panamanians reject. The great shame in all these disturbing events is the behavior of some fellow countrymen who, together with the enemies of Panama in the United States, try to undermine our peace and tranquillity.

Something else worth mentioning is the great amount of misinformation in the United States, especially among the senators themselves. Such is the case of the alleged statements of Senator Kennedy when he refers to political prisoners, banishments, and other attacks on human rights, which frankly do not happen in Panama.

If there is a country in Latin America where one can breathe freedom, it is ours. Can we compare ourselves with Central America, Chile, Peru, and other sister countries, which unfortunately today feel the scourge of violence?

Never. Here one walks the streets, goes to any place of amusement, travels the whole country, and will not come across the threat of a bomb blast or anything like it. This is living in peace. We have seen U.S. Ambassador Davis himself, without bodyguards, freely passing through our streets.

Versus lies, the truth. Versus bases propaganda, our people's development and hope, which will continue forward right over the Panamanian traitors and misinformed foreigners.

Station Views Helms' Amendment

PA050508 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Well aware of the tremendous effect on the Panamanian people of U.S. Senate approval of an amendment ordering the CIA to investigate the Panamanian Defense Forces regarding international drug trafficking and other crimes, 48 hours ago this television station initiated an investigation both here and abroad to determine the importance of the events at the U.S. Senate and Congress. This is the background and meaning of all that occurred.

The action taken by more than half the U.S. senators approving a bill empowering the CIA to investigate Panamanian Government agencies and officials regarding drug trafficking has aroused keen interest in a large number of Panamanians. Today, this television station contacted experts in Washington who, well-familiar with the U.S. political reality, explained to us in detail what has been going on in the U.S. capital. According to the consultations, what happened involves several moves to ensure support for a number of U.S. senators up for reelection. Let us keep in mind that a third of the U.S. Senate will be elected by the people on 4 November. Considering this event, the Senate Intelligence committee defeated the proposal.

Analysts told this station the bill, introduced by ultraconservative Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, has definitely been buried with this vote. It was also ascertained the bill sought to put the current CIA head in a difficult and embarrassing situation by assigning him a clearly controversial mission. The experts consulted reminded this station that Helms constantly requests similar actions. Nine out of every 10 motions he introduces are rejected by the committee, which always seeks an accord between the House of Representatives and the Senate. In our investigation, we determined that Senator Helms knows that General Noriega has been useful to CIA Director Casey, but Helms conceals this.

In response to our calls to the United States, we were reminded that both Helms and some of his associates hav been charged, and are currently being investigated, for disseminating confidential reports about Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's regime. By putting the CIA in a tight spot with the Panama case, Helms feel he pressures and harasses Casey. Our listeners must learn the refusal of the special bicameral committee had been anticipated by the well-informed. We tried to find out whether -- according to political observers in Washington -- the result of the vote was interpreted as a clear sign of unfriendliness toward Panama, a friendly country. We were flatly told no, that it was clearly seen as a political move by Helms. We were offered an example: the Florida elections. The state's current senator found his [as heard] popularity diminishing. He outlined a strong and determined strategy against drugs. His general popularity improved. This is to say, confronting drug trafficking at this time is synonymous with winning friends and admiration.

This station was very interested in the opinion of an old friend of Panama, Edward Kennedy. To the surprise of many Panamanians, Kennedy backed Helms against our country. The consensus of the experts consulted indicated that Kennedy had nothing to lose. His stance, expressed late in the night, could politically benefit him in his state. Conversely, we were asked to consider which senators voted against Helms' proposed amendment. They were Senators Charles Mathias, Owen Richards, and Gary Charles [names as heard], all of whom enjoy great prestige and credibility; Minority Leader Robert Hill of Virginia; Daniel Ochamp, former ambassador to the United Nations [names as heard]; [words indistinct], head of the important defense affairs committee of the U.S. Armed Forces; and John Rockefeller, prestigious banker and investor. Most of those who voted no are not running for reelection in November, but in 2 or 4 years. Regarding the Senate vote, this station found out that the senators and representatives rejected Helms' proposed amendment completely, thereby killing it. This constitutes a tremendous setback for the senators who approved it at the outset. This fact will diminish their popularity.

Finally, this station discovered that Senator Helms reacted angrily today over having been charged with violating security regulations in handing over classified reports dealing with Chile's situation. This will create new problems for the CIA. In addition, the candidate he was backing in his home state, North Carolina, lost the nomination.

These many failures are understood to have resulted in the loss of his credibility and the forsaking of many friends who no longer believe in him. He still enjoys the sympathy of the news media, however, because he is the only one in the Senate who produces news bombshells of great effect in the United States and abroad. Yet other serious senators, such as legislator Goodwin -- a former astronaut -- turn their backs on him in principle so as not to commit themselves to senseless adventures, although they risk being charged with being soft in the struggle against drugs.

PDC Criticizes Campaign

PA031755 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 2a

[Declaration issued by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]; date not given -- passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] //Since the creation of our party 25 years ago, Christian Democrats have defended our people's right to self-determination and have rejected foreign intervention in our internal affairs. Therefore, throughout our existence as a party, we have struggled for the total nationalization of the Panama Canal.//

Warning made 4 months ago:

Four months ago, in the face of reports published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in which grave accusations were made against General Noriega, //we warned that the military echelons' political interventionism, violation of human rights, and corruption, involving even drug trafficking activites, threaten our sovereignty and the exercising of our sovereign rights over the canal.//

On several occasions, we demanded from the progovernment sectors a direct reply to those charges. The only reply from those sectors was a hypothesis about a conspiracy by Panamanian traitors and U.S. imperialists to prevent Panama from assunming control of the canal. No one in Panama believed that hypothesis. Even an authorized Catholic Church spokesman considered it "unconvincing," and stressed the need for a satisfactory explanation. //The PDC legislators in the Legislative Assembly proposed the creation of a Panamanian probing commission to investigate those charges, which was rejected by the progovernment majority.//

Present Situation:

Now that the U.S. Congress, supported by notable liberal and conservative senators, have approved an investigation by U.S. agency, the progovernment sectors have launched a new campaign of false propaganda. //This campaign is contrary to the profound values of Panamanian nationalism.//

The same ones who considered "potable" the DeConcini and Nunn Amendments, which permits U.S. military intervention in our territory; the same ones who placed themselves "under the Pentagon's umbrella," and have organized joint operations permitting thousands of U.S. soldiers to move about our cities and countryside in combat gear; the same ones who sent a written report to General Galvin [Commander-in-chief, U.S. Southern Command] explaining the reasons for President Ardito Barletta's removal; the same ones who have negotiated with U.S. officials over changes in our penal code without informing the country beforehand; the same ones who are imposing on our people's productive forces the structural changes demanded by international organizations...now consider an investigation of their participation in the international crime of drug trafficking, in violations of Panamanians' human rights, and in the atrocious decapitation of Hugo Spadafora an affront to our national sovereignty.

//What they are really disclosing through their campaign is their fear that proof of their criminality will be discovered and presented to the national and international public.// They are afraid the agencies that so far have supported them and concealed their antidemocratic and corrupt practices will have to reveal what they probably already know with all certainty.

PDC Pronouncement:

//The PDC holds the military echelons responsible for the discredit that their conduct brings to our country and to the Defense Forces, which as a professional institution are necessary for our security and defense.// We protest the hypocrisy of the progovernment campaign. We condemn the misconceptions promoted through that campaign, by mixing up the interests of an antidemocratic and corrupt regime with the authentic Panamanian nationalistic values. We reaffirm our sovereignty and our exercising full sovereignty over the canal are further jeopardized each day with the continuation of the current regime. We proclaim that the Panamanian people's true nationalism, //democratic nationalism//, defends Panama's sovereignty over the canal, promotes the canal's neutrality with no military intervention in our territory, demands respect for our country's self-determination in legal and economic matters, and encourages the struggle to raise our institutions' moral standards and built a real democracy.

[Signed] Ricardo Arias Calderon, PDC president.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ANALYZES PROBLEM OF REFUGEES

PA031655 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Danilo Jimenez Veiga, minister-adviser of the presidency, has said the country's mechanisms to deal with the problem of refugees are insufficient. This conclusion was reached after 4 and 1/2 hours of analyzing the problem caused by the mass entrance of refugees into the country.

The problem was analyzed by ministers, the second fice president, and officials of national and international agencies involved in helping the refugees. The participants in the interministerial meeting to analyze the refugee problem did not decide on any specific policy to follow. Jimenez Veiga explained that the objective of the meeting was to brief the participants about the magnitude of the problems caused by the refugees and to view the problem from a Central American perspective. Once informed about the magnitude of the problem, the participants concluded that actions must be coordinated and that all the agencies involved with the refugees must follow general guidelines and coordination.

The main problem the government confronts is not the 30,000 refugees but the foreigners who enter the country and who do not register or request the status of refugee. The problem is greater with those foreigners, and the government does not know how to confront it because it is very complex, Minister Jiminez Viega said. He explained that it is complex because they number more than 150,000, and it is difficult to know what they are doing and where they are living. He said this situation merits a separate analysis and that the first step is to identify this problem.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS APPOINTED -- The Costa Rican Government has appointed Rene Castro H. as the new Costa Rican ambassador to Barbados. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 86 p 2 PA]

NEW CANADIAN, GUATEMALAN AMBASSDORS -- The new ambassadors of Canada and Guatemala, Stanely Edward Gooch and Juan Carlos Pree Crespo, respectively, presented their credentials yesterday to acting President Jorge Manuel Dengo. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 86 PA]

MORE AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- San Jose, 9 September (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Costa Rican Government appointed 20 of its representatives in Europe, Asia, America, and to three international organizations. Of the 25 diplomatic representations that Costa Rica has in the world, 20 already have their ambassadors. Still to be appointed are the new envoys to Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, France, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and Argentina. Vivienne Rivera de Solis will represent Costa Rica at UNESCO and Elias Soley Soler will be the representative to UNESCO's General Assembly in Geneva. Mario Charpentrier will be the new ambassador to Guatemala, and Jesus Fernandez has been ratified in his post as the Costa Rican Ambassador to El Salvador. Jorge Alfredo Robles was appointed the new envoy in Portugal; Otto Escalante is the new ambassador to the FRG, and Daniel Ratton is the ambassador to Belgium. Tomas Soley Soler will be the ambassador in Ecuador and Manuel Francisco Rojas in Chile. Edgar Viquez will represent Costa Rica in the Dominican Republic and Ruben Ancon in Taiwan. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2138 GMT 9 Sep 86 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON REBEL PLANS, U.S. AID

PA020410 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta told newsmen this morning that conversations with Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras on the border problem were very fruitful. We also discussed other important issues and we concluded that the Central American situation is getting worse because there is not a dialogue going. We also regretted Nicaragua's decision to submit the problem it has with Honduras and Costa Rica to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, with which it broke the nature and spirit of the dialogue.

We also decided to reactivate the Tegucigalpa Group as a consultative forum. We also considered the possiblty of the Tegucigalpa Group, of which Guatemala is only an observer, submitting the Central American problem to the 16th OAS General Assembly, which opens on 10 November in Guatemala.

Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta also told the newsmen that, in his opinion, the guerrillas are going to increase their actions now that the dialogue has fallen through. Here is part of Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta's news conference:

[Begin recording] [question indistinct]

[Acevedo] I think they are giving it serious thought. I believe this because of the type of offensive they are implementing. They are intimidating the civilian population. They are going to the extreme of attacking the civilian population. I would not be a bit surprised if they continued indiscriminately increasing their attacks against the population by planting more mines and gunning down more buses.

These were some of the things that most impressed the Human Rights Commission. The laws will have to be revised and the judicial branch will have to undergo some reforms. I have the impression -- I hope I am not wrong -- that the Salvadoran people will approve the report when it is turned in because it is for the best of the Salvadoran people, the Armed Forces, and the country's image.

[Question indistinct]

[Acevedo] The reports on a reduction of U.S. aid were based on the U.S. Government plan to try to reduce its budget. The plan will affect Latin American countries, especially the Central American countries. But considering that our countries' economic situation is so serious and that our countries' faith in the democratic system could be affected, the United States has reconsidered -- it had to --its decision and has decided not to reduce its aid, not just in the military area, but also in the very important economic area.

You can be sure the people are not going to criticize the government or the Christian Democratic Party. They are going to criticize the democratic system, which has been unable to meet their most basic economic and social needs.

[Question] A U.S. Government official said the solution to the Nicaraguan problem could be the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR. What is your opinion?

[Acevedo] The TIAR is an instrument used to denounce a country that attacks another. However, in such cases the TIAR is not the only important organization; the OAS is also important. With Foreign Secretary Lopez Contreras, we talked about the possibility of submitting a plan to the OAS General Assembly when it opens in Guatemala. [end recording]

Acevedo Peralta also talked about his trip to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. We have agreed on the strategy we are going to use. We are going to jointly agree to go before the International Court of Justice. We are also going to submit the agreement which created the tripartite commission for refugees, which we approved in San Jose, Costa Rica. We also agreed that in our respective messages to the UN General Assembly, we are going to condemn terrorism and subversion in the world and in Central America.

DUARTE TO SUBMIT NEW DRAFT BILL TO ASSEMBLY

PA040402 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 pp 3, 31

[Text] President Duarte announced yesterday, without greatly elaborating, he will submit a new draft bill to the National Assembly this week.

He explained that it will make it mandatory for 18-year-old youths to render military service without distinction.

The president made the statement when he visited the Assembly to discuss the new laws, which were read at the plenary session on that very day, with the deputies of his party's bloc.

President Duarte did not elaborate on the draft bill but hinted that upon turning 18, all youths must enter military service and see action regardless of their economic status.

"We are at war, and all of us must endure it and suffer it," he said.

Regarding the war tax, he said that like mandatory military service, it is "a historic duty" under the circumstances.

In conclusion, he said the taxes are aimed at tackling the crisis. He noted we have endured the crisis because of the aid we have received from friendly countries and that otherwise, the colon would have had to be devalued to 500 or 600 colones to $1. "One cannot live off charity all the time," he asserted.

Duarte Comments on Service

PA032224 San Slavador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report by Joel Burgos]

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte has accused three labor unions of promoting popular insurrection and following the guerrillas' plans. The charges are based on documents currently in the hands of the government.

[Begin Duarte recording] The UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers], Fenastras [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation], and the newly created CSC [expansion unknown], which was founded specifically to carry out all the destabilization plans contained in an FMLN document that we came upon 2 months ago. [sentence as heard] This document lays out the details of the policy of destabilization and its end, the takeover of power, allegedly in 1968 [year as heard], which would take place simultaneously with a popular uprising led by the UNTS and the labor unions. The idea is to convince workers that that is the way to resolve problems. [end recording]

President Duarte made those remarks after meeting with the members of the engineers association at the Salvadoran Chamber of the Construction Industry, where the members of that organization briefed him on the problems their sector is facing. They specifically asked him to help expedite the disbursement of loans and to have various ministries that owe constructors money to repay those debts.

The president said the Public Works Ministry assets total 1.21 billion colones, which will be invested in projects that will be put out for public bidding. He said debt payments will be expedited, explaining that government offices will sign commitments that will be good as transferable bonds.

Mr Duarte discussed compulsory military service. He said the law is designed to give compliance to a constitutional provision stating all citizens between the ages of 18 and 30 must serve in the compulsory military service, regardless of sex. The law will establish the process by which people will be drafted, which will be by drawing. The method will no longer be to take peasants into headquarters. Now, people will have to register and there will be drawings that will determine who will serve. This applies to the compulsory military service. However, the law will also provide for voluntary military service. This will be done in various ways. The person can serve either in the Army, where his term will be shorter because it is voluntary service, or in other fields, including the social services that the Armed Forces approve as valid. These may include the voluntary fire fighter corps, Red Cross, or other institutions that need staffing for vital social services. [end recording]

The president said that all citizens must register, but only those whose names are drawn will have to serve.

FSLN Rejects Bill

PA040326 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In addition to the new tax package the Duarte administration has already announced, the regime has presented a new bill to reinforce the beastly method of forceful recruitment. Duarte finds that sinking the people into poverty is not enough. He is now preparing to extract from them the worst of all taxes, that is, to collect from the people the blood of their children.

We call on the entire people to struggle against mandatory military service recruitment.

Not to [passage indistinct].

No more Salvadoran blood for a war imposed by the gringos!

POLICE DETAIN FAL'S COMMANDER 'ALEJANDRO'

PA040305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Treasury Police have captured a rebel commander regarded as one of the most important leaders of the Armed Forces of Liberation [FALP), one of the country's five guerrilla groups.

Julio Cesar Ramos, Commander "Alejandro," was detained while riding a bus from the western Department of Santa Ana to San Salvador. The official police communique does not indicate the date of the detention.

According to the police, the rebel leader admitted that he was born in San Miguel Department and that he helped found the Salvadoran Communist Party PCS, and the Communist Youth. In addition, he became a PCS political commission member after he attended a training course in the Soviet Union. He also visited Vietnam and Nicaragua, the security organization reported.

According to the police, "Alejandro" was in charge of doing "party work among the people." He visited northern Morazan Department, where he participated in the planning and execution of the Fourth FMLN Congress with PCS Secretary General Shafik Jorge Handal.

The police also reported the capture of Jose Merino Montoya, "Bernardino," in San Salvador recently. Merino Montoya has been a FAL member since 1979. According to the police, "Bernardino" was sent to Cuba in 1981 for political and military training and participated inn rebel actions in San Vicente Department in Central El Salvador.

REBELS CHARGE HONDURAN ARMY INCURSION 26 SEP

PA031531 (Clandestine) Radio Cenceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] It has been reported that on 26 September, Honduran Army troops passed 3 km inside Salvadoran territory in the northern part of La Union Department. The Honduran troops sent as far as Pipil, a hamlet in Monteca Canton, Poloros Jurisdiction. The report added that the Honduran soldiers threatened and abused the Salvadoran residents of that area.

The Honduran troops' incursion 3 km inside our Salvadoran territory was carried out with the authorization and agreement of Military Detachment No 3 of La Union, which needs the Honduran Army for its operations in that northern part of La Union Department.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO, QUINOMES MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on the visit to Spain by Guatemalan President Cerezo and Foreign Minister Quinones, see the 6 October issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

$18 MILLION IN CREDIT, AID OBTAINED FROM SPAIN

PA041700 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] President Cerezo yesterday announced in Madrid Spanish Government financing for $18 million on 10 specific projects. There will be $15 million in the form of credits and financing and the remaining $3 million will be donated. Cerezo presented to the Spanish Government a list of 18 projects for bilateral cooperation, but only 10 were approved. These will be for low cost housing, rural infrastructure, and socioeconomic and technical cooperation.

Cerezo also accepted a $240 million debt owed to a private Spanish bank by Ingusa [expansion unknown]. However, he also added that the original Ingusa project is not feasible at present. Cerezo also announced that before December, the first payment will be made on a debt contracted by the government of General Romero Lucas which the present government will have to pay.

HONDURAS

REGALADO WARNS OF EXISTENCE OF 'INSTIGATORS'

PA031251 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In a radio and television network interview, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said last night that professional instigators are trying to undermine the unity of the Honduran people and institutions.

General Regalado Hernandez talked about the celebrations to be held marking Soldier's Day this Friday, but he did not mention the recent crisis experienced by the Armed Forces under his command.

This was Regalado Hernandez's first public appearance after last week's failed military conspiracy, which culminated in the fall of Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon, the Honduran Army chief, and Colonel Amilcar Castillo, the chief of the joint general staff. General Regalado Hernandez said that in confronting the instigators' actions, our slogan should be to build, not to destroy; to defend, not to attack; to unite, not to divide; and to strengthen, not to weaken, in order to forge an honorable homeland.

Thus, while General Humberto Regalado Hernandez reported the existence of professional instigators who are trying to undermine the unity of the Honduran people and institutions, he did not specifically identify any such professional instigators.

EPS TROOPS REPORTEDLY ENTER HONDURAN TERRITORY

PA050512 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- On Thursday, EPS troops made an incursion into Honduran territory and burned the house of a coffee grower. The incursion took place near Las Limas village, Alauca Jurisdiction, in northeastern El Paraiso Department, located along the Nicaraguan border.

The burned out house belonged to coffee grower Manuel de Jesus Vallecillo. He and his family abandoned the house 2 days ago because of constant threats by the Sandinists.

Las Limas is located a mere 2 km from the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, and only 8 km from the city of El Paraiso.

According to reports gathered by Honduran newspaper LA TRIBUNA and published today in Tegucigalpa: "The material losses total $25,000." The newspaper also stated that there is a military border guard detachment in the zone but that it did not detect the Sandinist incursion. However, it did give a reprt on the aftermath of the incursion to the Honduran Foreign Ministry.

There are several Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary camps in the El Paraiso Department in full view of Honduran authorities who officially deny their presence. The anti-Sandinists have called the zone they are occupying "new Nicaragua". It is believed that in this zone there are 12,000 armed men and their families. The Nicaraguan population could rise to 120,000.

Nicaraguans have removed approximately 16,000 Hondurans from a 460 square km area and the Sandinists regularly go there in an effort to destroy the contra camps.

FUSEP, DIN CHIEFS DEPART FOR MIAMI, EUROPE

PA031708 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1206 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report by Jorge Diaz del Castillo]

[Text] Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, Public Security Force [FUSEP] general commander, left the country suddenly this morning without announcing the reasons for his departure.

Col Riera Lunatti, who was appointed FUSEP commander 20 days ago replacing Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez Valladares, arrived at Toncontin International Airport at 0800 today, precisely when a plane of the Salvadoran airline TACA wa about to depart for Miami. Riera Lunatti was wearing a brown jacket and beige trousers. Riera Lunatti boarded the plane under heavy police guard. The director and subdirector of the Department of National Investigation [DIN], Lieutenant Colonel Guillermo Justino Pinel Calix and Alvaro Flores Ponce, respectively, were in the airport at the time of departure. Several DIN officials and Honduran Air Force officers were also present.

Unofficially, it was reported that DIN director Pinel CALIX was accompanying Riera Lunatti. A curious detail is that Riera Lunatti did not enter the airport by the main entrance but by the north entrance, and he arrived precisely when the plane was about to depart.

We tried to learn more about this case, but the sources were reticent. However, Radio America learned that Riera Lunatti and Pinel Calix will stay in Miami for some time before proceeding on to Spain and Yugoslavia, where they will participate in a military program that will last approximately 15 days.

As of today, Riera Lunatti is replaced by Lieutenant Colonel (Tercero Bertran), who was the DIN inspector general.

We repeat: FUSEP Commander General Colonel Leonel Aquiles Riera Lunatti and DIN Director Lieutenant Colonel Guillermo Pinel Calix left the country this morning for Yugoslavia.

NICARAGUA

OFFICERS TO BE TRIED BY 'REVOLUTIONARY LAW'

PA032331 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Four Interior Ministry officers who served in the 6th Region are being tried at the judge advocate's office for misuse of authority and prisoner mistreatment, Capt Dora Esther Medina, Interior Ministry political chief for Matagalpa and Jinotega, reported today.

Capt Medina has reported that proceedings against the officers involved were initiated for their disobeying an implicit order of Interior Minister Tomas Borge to spare the physical integrity of the prisoners under their charge.

She said that prisoner mistreatment contradicts the Interior Ministry's principles. She added that such wrong and isolated acts are punished severely.

She added that this case was reported by the prisoners' relatives at the Interior Ministry's offices for public complaints in the 6th Region. The ministry has similar offices in the other regions of the country. The proper investigation was made at once. When the charge was proved to be true, those involved were turned over to the judge advocate's office, where they will be tried and punished according to revolutionary law.

NUNEZ ASSESSES WORK ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PA032215 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] The Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], the communist Party of Nicaragua [PCdeN], and the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] have already appointed their delegates to attend the multilateral talks with the FSLN.

National Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez yesterday said he received a letter from these five parties, and another letter from the movement led by Liberal Eduardo coronado, expressing their willingness to meet soon to agree on a poossible agenda of the topics to be discussed during those talks.

He added that the first task will be to select and sort out all the points agreed upon during the bilateral talks that ended on Monday and discuss a specific PSN proposal, which concurs with the FSLN position that the first point to be discussed should be the preamble.

However, Nunez added that this does not rule out listing points that are not specifically linked to the constituion.

In a quick evaluation of the constitutional work conducted so far, the Sandinist leader said that it is "becoming stable; it is reaching a point in which suspicion and mistrust are being left behind and reason is prevailing," and in which all the representatives participate by trying to improve and enhance the content of the articles under discussion.

By way of example, he mentioned the four motions introduced by Mauricio Diaz of the PPSC -- which were approved almost unanimously Tuesday morning except for the PML [as published] -- and the elimination of other articles and the inclusion of two more, which were also approved unanimously.

"I feel that this is a very important change regarding the course of the discussions, because it means that the parties are now joining efforts to arrive at the content of the constitution, and that they may in fact serve the goals we support," Nunez said.

He trusted that in the next weeks the levels of consultation, exchange, and negotiation among the parties regarding the most controversial points will be carried out "more calmly, without redundancy, and that we will be able to advance more quickly with the constitutional debates."

The constitutional sessions will be suspended all next week since Commander Nunez and several members of the Assembly's presidency will travel to Argentina to attend the Interparliamentary Union Conference.

In this respect, he stated he will report to the 103 parliaments within that organization on the current constitutional work in Nicaragua so as to "expand the view others have of this work."

Nunez regretted that several ANN reports on the views international figures have of Nicaragua's constitution, have not been carried in the local media. "Our news media are not concerned with presenting the international views on the constitution work underway," he said.

BRIEFS

CUBAN VICE MINISTER VISITS -- One of the Cuban vice ministers of light industry [not further identified] visited the Texnica [Textilera de Nicaragua, S.A.] textile factory on 15 September to exchange views on the development of the Cuban textile industry. The visit is also aimed at making preparations for an intergovernmental cooperation meeting on light industries between Cuba and Nicaragua. The Cuban stated that the cooperation will involve the training of Nicaraguans in Cuba and assistance by Cuban technical advisers in this and other industries. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Sep 86 PA]

CASTRO GREETS SHEVARDNADZE ON ARRIVAL 5 OCT

PA060040 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] This Sunday [5 October], Cuban President Fidel Castro greeted Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. The Soviet official is making a brief visit to Cuba.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet, members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba; Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; and Soviet Ambassador to Havana Aleksandr Kapto, among other important people, were also present at the airport.

The talks between the Soviet delegation and the Cuban authorities began this afternoon. Shevardnadze will leave Havana for Moscow this evening. He participated in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, in New York, where he met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz. He also visited Canada and Mexico.

Talks Held, Departure

FL061157 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and foreign minister, was seen off at Havana's air terminal by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and ministers, at the conclusion of a brief working visit to Cuba.

Prior to departure, official talks between delegations of the two countries were held in this capital. The delegations were headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Also participating in the talks for the Cuban side were Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Politburo and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet; and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister. Participating in the talks for the Soviet side were Aleksandr Kapto, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassasor to Cuba; Vice Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh; and Vladimir Kazimirov, director of the first Latin American countries department of the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting demonstrated once more the growing strength of cooperation and friendship between the two parties and fraternal peoples, and the projection toward a broad and multilateral exchange of views on domestic and foreign policies of Cuba and the Soviet Union, which are of reciprocal interest.

Fidel Castro was extensively briefed on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. The importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative aimed at organizing a working meeting with the U.S. President to attain progress in security problems was stressed by the two sides.

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

FL030054 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] This afternoon FAR Minister and Army General Raul Castro received at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport Hungarian National Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati. The combatants of the Hungarian People's Army and of our Revolutionary Armed Forces symbolically embraced as their highest officials met at the foot of the aircraft's ramp.

Ferenc Karpati is heading a high-level official and friendly delegation that will remain in the land of Jose Marti until 12 October.

When this report was being written, the Hungarian Defense Minister and Army Gen Raul Castro were on their way to visit Lieutenant General Antonion Maceo's tomb located in Cachual, where the official welcome ceremony took place.

Meets With Karpati

FL041219 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and FAR minister, has met at Minfar [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] with Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian national defense minister and the high-level delegation which he heads.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere appropriate for the relations that characterize our people, government, and armed forces, and they discussed topics of mutual interest for strengthening the combative fraternity between the two armed forces.

Hungarian Minister Gets Award

FL041818 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee aned FAR minister, has decorated Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian national defense minister, with the Order of Solidarity. Karpati is heading a military delegation from that sister country on an official visit to Cuba. [passage omitted]

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEDREGAL ARRIVES

FL041138 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez has arrived in Cuba on an official visit. He was met at the international airport by Acting Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera.

Bedregal Gutierrez said that this is the first time a Bolivian foreign minister has visited Cuba and that his visit to our country is one of cooperation, fraternity, and understanding.

HAVANA REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN HAITI

PA042014 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] At least seven people were wounded when police violently repressed about 1,500 demonstrators in Gonaives, Haiti, who were demanding the resignation of the National Government Council [CNG]. An undetermined number of demonstrators were arrested and shops and government offices were closed.

Demonstrations against the CNG were also held in Paix, Jeremie, and Les Cayes. CNG Chief General Henri Namphy threatened last night to strongly repress the protests occurring throughout the week in Port-au-Prince and the main cities of the country.

Namphi Speech Noted

FL031834 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, Haiti's president of the National Council of Government, in his first speech to the nation, accused a small group of politicians of being responsible for the week-long antigovernment demonstrations organized throughout the country.

The growing waves of protest against the National Council of Government were extended yesterday to three other southern cities, where hundreds of demonstrators marched carrying placards and chanting slogans against government ministers and officials.

Similiar demonstrations are scheduled for today, Friday, and tomorrow, Saturday.

CASTRO DISCUSSES 'PLUS-WORK' CONSTRUCTION

FL011528 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1213 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] With the attendance of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, 75 construction microbrigades have been established in Havana City. These units today began the construction of 76 housing units using the "plus-work" [construction work in addition to regular job] system. Likewise, by year's end, they will begin building other social projects, 560 child-care centers and 10 polytechnical schools, among them.

In his closing remarks at the ceremony, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro termed a decisive approach the use of "plus-work" microbrigades in the construction of these projects.

[Begin Castro recording] In reality, that argument lacks validity because the microbrigades were never conceived as a ...[leaves thought unfinished] surplus workers. In other words, an effort has to be made with "plus-work." What was happening is that there was a surplus of workers in the factories, and many of them established the microbrigades, and it was not necessary to organize the "plus-work" because they had surplus workers. With a little organization and rationalization, there were surplus workers.

There were some centers which conducted the movement with actual "plus-work." I can recall the Vanguardia Socialista, which built a lot of housing. It was one of the first ones in the Alamar suburb. They even canceled one shift [at their regular work center] and extended the hours of the other shifts. This was done in some factories. It is possible that some centers will have to make greater efforts; in others there could be surplus workers.

But, the conception of the microbrigades was not based on surplus workers, but based on "plus-work." If one center had 1,000 workers and could assign 30 or 40 of them to construction work, the rest of the workers did the work of those 30 or 40 men at the work center. In those days, the number of men was 33; I do not know if the same number is being used today. There were some centers that even organized two or three microbrigades; they wanted to build a lot of houses. They simply used the "plus-work" formula.

Thus, the argument lacks validity. It seemed that if the system of managment and planning of the economy would so perfectly organize everything at the factories to the point that there were no surplus workers at the factories, then there would be a surplus work force for construction work. [as heard] It turned out that there were surplus workers in the factories and surplus work forces for construction work. What we now have in reality is a calamity in construction work. [words indistinct] And another thing is the reality. The reality did not coincide in the least with what had come out of the head of some persons. [end recording]

Elsewhere in his speech, Fidel referred to the construction of housing with self-help -- a large number of them. The state has also built a certain amount of housing. But, the most serious problems, the ones which have not been solved, are here in the capital and perhaps in other cities, such as Santiago de Cuba.

The method of self-help housing construction should not be rejected. If the materials are available and there is room for construction, the self-help construction method could help solve the housing problem. This we do not deny. But in many places, like Moa, a remote area where a gigantic industry is under construction and where all the social development has yet to be initiated -- such as hospitals, schools, child-care centers, theaters, etc. -- a large housing program is required that only the state can carry out.

It should also be mentioned that self-help housing construction is not always the most just or equitable. Sometimes those who need the housing the most do not have the lot on which to build. Sometimes those who need the housing the most do not have the materials. Sometimes those who need the housing the most do not have a lot of money to buy the materials in the black market or to buy stolen materials. Many times the stolen materials are bought at any price. There was some cement lost in traffic. Steel rods were lost in traffic. We have learned of entire loads of steel rods which were taken to Pinar del Rio, where the new millionaires, who were selling at exorbitant prices in the so-called peasant free market, would buy steel rods and cement and build anything they wanted.

Many times we have gone to remote places and found concrete houses. Will the owner of such a house ever join a cooperative? Never again after owning such a house. We will never make the cooperative movement work. [laughter in the audience]

Some housing has been built. Some workers are able to get materials and credits for that purpose. But, in the capital of the republic, we cannot solve the problem with self-help housing construction, because in the capital of the republic there is no room for building. Who can find space in old Havana, centro Havana, and many other places? In some remote areas of the captial, there is some land, possibly one lot. We are looking for them to build family doctors' home-offices. [end recording]

In another part of the speech, the commander in chief explained the need for [words indistinct] in Havana City. [begin recording] We have also requested that all the land available be surveyed to see how many houses can be built in the capital. For some time now, plans have been prepared that even call for the demolition of old buildings and entire blocks to build some new tall buildings. Well, a new element was introduced into all this: The housing law and its implications. A large number of claims for lots began to be seen. There was a time when it seemed the lots were at the disposal of the people to build what was needed, and with many open spaces. Sometimes you would find a lot where you could put up a building with 30 housing units, but you could not do that because someone had claimed it. It belonged to him and he had begun to build in the middle of that lot.

That is not the way to utilize the land in the capital, there is not enough of it. It is fine if the cemetary does not have much land. After all, they can bury us, and later on they unbury us. Later on they can make flour or ashes out of our bones, and put everybody in a small talcum powder box. Fine. We will always find space to keep our remains, but, gentlemen, the land we need to live [words indistinct]. I have a tidy home. I have a decent home. In my judgment, under socialism this cannot be a subject of speculations and commercialism. I believe that land should be used according to the needs of the population, of society, especially when there is not enough of it.

If we were in Camaguey, we would have an enormous amount of open space which is not even fertile that can be used for building. Camaguey can spread out. And in almost all towns and cities in the country's interior, individual housing units can be built. The space is there. But neither Havana nor Santiago de Cuba has that possibility. The city of Santiago de Cuba is squeezed between the mountains and sea. We cannot find the solution in individual housing units, because on that road we will get to Batabano.

Little houses will cover all the land, not only in the city but in the Province of Havana, the length and breadth of it, and it is there where we have to produce vegetables, milk, and foodstuff for a population of 2,600,000 or 2,700,000 inhabitants, the population of the two Havanas. We have to get our water from there too, which is why it is so necessary to save and to farm the land for 2.7 million people, and to save water for the 2.7 million people plus their industries.

In addition, we are an important sugar exporter. Havana Province alone exports as much sugar as the Dominican Republic. The province is a great sugar exporter and produces foreign exchange for the country. In the same way, it exports agricultural products, exports tobacco and exports peppers. It even exports citrus fruits. Sometime ago, a plan for the supply of the capital with citrus fruits was developed -- a plan which prospered and now has a high productivity. But as in other plans, it did not do as well. It became necessary to use those citrus fruits to fulfill export commitments.

Thus, in the country's capital, and in the country's western provinces, in Havana, in the two provinces, we have special problems and special circumstances [words indistinct] for a truly wise and [word indistinct] use of natural resources and, especially, [word indistinct] waterworks of the entire province, of electrical communications, and of telephone communications, are very numerous. Since we are in the capital, we cannot resort to self-help housing construction.

Of course, those who had a one-story house and could build another story above it, that is perfectly okay. Those who had a backyard and could build in it, that is perfectly okay; that is good; that is rational. We are not about to knock down that house, above all not in those suburbs on the outskirts of the capital, where it is possible [to build].

In addition, We even believe that there are some small lots in the capital. [Words indistinct] build doctors' home-offices. We have to build some 4,000, although not all of them are going to be separate private home -- offices. [words indistinct] In the same building will be located the office and home of the doctor, and, in the future, of the nurse, as well.

We have to build not only home -- offices, but in the future we will have to build old folks' homes. In the future we will have to build places for physical education, gymnasiums, etc. We will have to build places for recreation for youth, students, and the adult population. And really we have to plan carefully what to do with each piece of land. That is why we are asking that things be done differently here -- in Havana and Santiago -- different from any other city in the country, that each piece of land. [words indistinct]. And of course, wherever possible, there is only one space left there. It can be assigned to workers to do [words indistinct]. We are not planning to do away with self-help housing construction.

Now, what have we asked? Materials have a certain price. [words indistinct] We have asked how much the materials cost to build a self-help housing unit. We have asked about a problem here in the capital -- that the distribution of materials be supervised, even if it means a little more work. Unfortunately, it means a little more bureaucratism, because sale in the free market, as is done today with many of those materials, typically involves people coming all the way from Pinar del Rio to get them. The guy with a truck -- one of the new rich bought cement bags, other things, and steel rods, and went back to Pinar del Rio.

And many people come here to the capital to buy materials which have been allotted to the capital. Once again, the one buying the materials is somebody with lots of money, or somebody who might have friends who can obtain them here or there.

So we have decided to have the party-oriented people's governments in the municipalities carry out the distribution. Fine. They will distribute the materials needed to build a house for the workers, so that the lumpen, thieves, [words indistinct] and the new rich will not be the only ones to have the right to build a house here in the capital. Instead, it will be the workers. And if they do not have the money, the state will lend the money at a very low interest rate -- at a minimum interest rate. [applause] They may have a loan for whatever the cost of the materials at a minimum interest rate. When I say a minimum, I am thinking of 2 [percent] something trivial [words indistinct]. And for how long? Well, up to 10 years. But if we are building a housing unit and giving it to a person for what he is paying in rent without profit, and 10 years or 20 years to pay it off [words indistinct]. The money which a worker needs when he has a chance to get self-help housing, when the land is there in one of those neighborhoods to make his housing unit. [words indistinct] a loan and 10 years to pay it off. It does not matter. This is always preferable to having some bum buy the materials and build a nice house -- a person who does not work and contributes nothing to society. [applause] [end recording]

HAITI

FOUR INJURED DURING DEMONSTRATIONS IN GONAIVES

PA040303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 3 Oct (AFP) -- At least four people have been injured today in clashes with police in Gonaives, located 180 km from Port-au-Prince, during demonstrations carried out against the National Government Council (CNG) in Haiti today.

Demonstrations have also taken place in Port-de-Paix, Jeremie, and Les Cayes. These protests are being carried out a few days before the elections for constituent assembly. The elections are scheduled for 19 October and have apparently provoked little interest from the population and political parties.

In Gonaives, between 1,000 and 1,500 demonstrators shouted slogans against the CNG and demanded the release of Charlot Jacquelin, a teacher who was arrested on 19 September and whose whereabouts are unknown. The Armed Forces headquarters said it had no news regarding the teacher's case.

The police violently beat the demonstrators, according to reports from Port-au-Prince, and they arrested several, among them a journalist from Radio Independence.

The Army began patrolling the streets, while businesses and public buildings remained closed. Since last week there have been demonstrators every day in Haiti. [passage omitted]

ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTESTS FOLLOW NAMPHI SPEECH

FL041155 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] More antigovernment demonstrations rocked Haiti yesterday. Protestors followed an address by Acting President Henri Namphy.

The general said that the certain factions are seeking to lead the nation to do anarchy and terror. The main antigovernment criticisms has focused on the problem of joblessness in Haiti. Small protests mounted in Gonaives and Port-au-Prince resulted in at least eight arrests.